

Weekly Register



U. W. TIPPETT
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

ORGANIZE.

Speaking of the approaching election in New York, the *Tribune* speaks with confidence of a Republican victory, but says:

We would not have our readers imagine the task an easy one. We shall win because we realize and concede that it is not easy, and go at it with a determination that, arduous as it is, it shall be thoroughly, nobly performed.

Of course, we imply that the requisite effort will be made, and made in due season. To this end, a Republican campaign club should forthwith be organized in every township and ward where a live one does not now exist. If one can be formed and maintained in every election district, so much the better. And it must be the first work of such clubs, and of every active Republican, to see that at least one good Republican journal is taken by every voter who can be induced to read it. There are this day one hundred thousand legal voters in our State not invincibly opposed to the Republican faith, who take and habitually read no paper whatever. Some of these can only read German, and a good Radical German paper should be commended to each of these; others are Irish, and would read and heed the *Irish Republic*, and might not any other. In every case, the very journal most acceptable to the voter, and most calculated to enlighten him, should be brought to his notice, and, if possible, placed in his hands. Let one hundred thousand voters, who now read no paper, be thus seasonably supplied, and we cannot be beaten.

The above remarks from the *Tribune* are applicable to the voters of this State as well as to New York. It will not do to anticipate an easy victory. In every part of West Virginia the Democrats are forming clubs, beginning the circulation of papers and documents, selecting working committees, and preparing by a more perfect organization, than they have ever had in this State for a desperate fight. Already they have an organization much more complete and effective than is generally supposed. They are subscribing liberally to the circulation of Democratic papers, and by use of all the slander that an unscrupulous enemy can invent, dwelling upon the errors of Railroads, by magnifying all the objections in the Republican party, and carefully hiding the real issue, they hope to win many voters who rely upon Democratic sources for information. Then, through organization and hard work, they hope to gain over doubting men, to secure the addition of many rebel votes, and, in short, to overcome our majority of October, 1866.

What are the Republicans of this State doing? In some places active clubs have been formed. In this county nothing has yet been done. There is some talk of forming a Grant Club in this place, but it is all talk and no work. No one seems to take the lead in the matter. Republicans, wake up! You must organize. The attention of active and working men in different parts of the county seems to be devoted mainly to other objects. The Railroad question seems at this time, to be of the utmost importance. The working men of the county are mainly occupied in laboring for and against this great measure soon to be submitted to them. We by no means deprecate active effort in behalf of internal improvements. But we trust that the live men of the party will not suffer their attention to be so taken up by these questions as to forget that we have a State and Presidential election rapidly approaching. There ought to be thorough organization in every part of West Virginia without delay. Working committees should be formed in every county to procure and direct the distribution of documents, and, above all, to extend the circulation of good Republican papers.

We care not what paper, if it is only a faithful and effective advocate of Republican principles. Let the preferences of the individuals to be influenced be consulted. If they desire a local paper let them have it. Perhaps they dislike some papers; by all means let them be supplied with those that they like and are willing to read. If they are German,

there are as able and faithful German papers within reach as can be desired. If they are Irish let the *Irish Republic* be offered. If they are recently from Eastern States, they may decidedly prefer papers from that section, in which they can find news of the East. The New York *Tribune* may please some, while others may prefer a Cincinnati paper. Only let the papers supplied be a faithful exposure of Republican principles, and a good newspaper, in which the facts upon which our political contest turns will be fully and frankly presented.

We do not think the importance and feasibility of this method are fully realized by the Republicans. It cannot be effectually adopted, it is true, without some work and some expenditure of money. There must be working committees or volunteer laborers in every township and election precinct, to ascertain the names of voters who can and will read a Republican paper, there must be money raised, and, while there are men in every voting precinct who can afford to contribute something—if it is only the price of one paper for the campaign—there are localities which may well receive aid from others more able. Hence the necessity, first of individual effort in each precinct; and finally of a central organization and thorough system. We cannot too strongly urge Republicans to begin this work at once. But individuals need not wait for meetings or committees. One good Republican can by a little effort, find in his neighborhood the men who are willing to contribute for a club of ten or twenty copies, and then find voters who are willing to receive and read good Republican papers. If leaders are busy in other matters, let the rank and file of the party take hold of the good work! For it is high time to commence this most important work, in every voting precinct in the State, and particularly in Mason county.

If any doubt its efficiency we have only to say, "Try it, and you will soon doubt no longer." We have known it to be tested in many a hard fought contest. We have seen Republicans by the expenditure of an hundred dollars in a county, early in the campaign, produce a change of votes, which the Democrats, later in the contest, labored in vain to counteract, though they spent ten times as much in meetings, and processions, and documents, and speeches, and all the paraphernalia of a hot struggle. How many Republicans are there in the State, who are not willing to contribute to the price of one paper to insure the triumph of their cause, and their principles? And if half the Republicans in this State will do that very thing, and send a good paper to a voter who may be influenced by it, we will guarantee the triumph of our principles in this State by ten thousand majority.

The time has come for work. The local and the Railroad interest need not be neglected, but work necessary to secure an overwhelming Republican victory in the most important election ever held in West Virginia, cannot be safely delayed. We appeal to every true Republican not to delay the work any longer, but put his shoulder to the wheel at once. The condition of Kentucky and Maryland, now under Rebel rule, should be a warning to every Union man in the State. Such a state of things may be the result in this State should the bastard Democracy once be allowed to once get into power. See to it, that they do not.

The "Spirit of Jefferson," in speaking of the resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia, endorsing impeachment and tendering the assistance of the State to the Nation Government, says:

"It is want of sense is found in tendering to Congress the assistance of a State that has a bankrupt treasury, and not a single organized company of militia within its confines."

West Virginia bonds are good in any market, and as far as militia companies are concerned, the State does not need them as long as she has within her limits, fifteen thousand trained veterans, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and ready at any time to respond to a call in defence of their country.—*Berkley Union*.

"GRANT AND IMPEACHMENT."

This is now the battle-cry. First spoken by the Radicals of Nebraska, then echoed by the Radicals of Cincinnati, it is now returned upon Congress from all parts of the country. Every Republican meeting, great and small, adopts the motto; and when we enter the Presidential campaign it will be among the popular demands that have been satisfied and the popular prophecies that have been fulfilled.

GLORIOUS NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The news from New Hampshire is cheering to every Republican heart. The contest was warm and the Democrats aware that the first State election of the Presidential year would have a peculiar effect, concentrated all their efforts to secure a victory. The importation of copperhead orators, the abuse of Government patronage, the attempted arousal of the prejudices of working men against "the bondholding aristocrats," all failed, and New Hampshire fires the first gun for 1868, with a majority of over 3,000 for Harriman the Republican candidate for Governor, beating an incumbent over the majority of 1867.

A better feeling prevails among Republicans. Congress moves with courage and spirit, and the people already answer with renewed confidence, that the principles of the Republican party are right; the Congressional plan of reconstruction is right; that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson is indorsed. The tone of the press is decidedly improved, we hear less of pailty local issues, less of personal wrangles, less of grumblings and complaints. The old veterans of the army, if they lounged and straggled on the march, used to fall into line promptly with the first fire of hostile guns. The Republicans are falling into line and casting off all side issues and burdens, and those who think that this closing line of veterans will be easily broken, are sadly mistaken. Will our Democratic neighbor tell us how he likes this "reaction"? You predicted the defeat of the Republicans in the Granite State.

THE GRANITE STATE.

On Tuesday last, the Democracy were brave and belligerent—as bold and noisy as when Lee was fighting their battles from behind the trenches of Richmond. New Hampshire was not carried, but swept and overwhelmed. Gains were reported in every town, and in a ratio that would almost have carried the Union. As an inevitable consequence, the Democratic mind was elated, and the elation was exhibited according to the time honored principles and practice of the party. By midnight the excitement had died away, and now we are happy to announce that John G. Sinclair was Governor of New Hampshire only ad interim.

The news from the Granite State is more than glorious—it not only tells a victory, but carries a lesson and a prophesy. We accept it as index of the campaign on which we are entering, and an auspicious pledge of the result. It reveals the fact that more than ever the people realize the fact that the issues of the war are at stake in the conflict of to-day.

On Tuesday the same parties confronted each other as on the Appomattox three years previous. The same hopes, the same aims, the same ends animated each. The same great question were in the balance, and defeat has providentially settled them now as it did then. And, finally, it is more than coincidence that to-day, as then, we advance under the same great leader—Ulysses S. Grant.

The verdict of the Granite State is emphatic, and its results can hardly be computed in the dash and hurried moment of victory. To the loyal men of the South it is a part of hope—telling them that by them stands the mighty North. To the arraigned Executive it foreshadows the handwriting on the wall—it is the first verdict of the people on the pressing issue of impeachment. There was no smiling in the White House on Tuesday. To the business and credit of the nation it brings relief, assuring them that the fatal policy of the reactionist is doomed.

To all it promises peace, prosperity, and the speedy advent of better times, in the guarantee that the people at large thoroughly understand the great issue of the hour, and are determined that their will, already expressed through the ballot-box and on the battle-field, shall not be thwarted by the treachery, chicanery or fraud.—*Philadelphia Press*.

AN ADMITTED DEMOCRAT.—In the Wisconsin Senate, the other day, the debate (says a telegraphic dispatch) took a wide range, and turning on the purity of the Democratic party, an article was read from a recent number of the *La Crosse Democrat* eulogizing the assassin Booth for killing Lincoln, whereupon its sentiments were endorsed by Senator Sat. Clark, who has been elected by the Democratic Convention, receiving a larger vote than any other man for delegate to the National Convention, thus showing how such outrageous sentiments are endorsed by the modern Democracy.

Mr. John Hecker, who lately published a silly note in the New York papers declaring that he would have no more intercourse with opponents of the President, is likely to feel the effect of his rash vow in an unexpected way. Many women in New Jersey have declared that they will not use, and grocers refuse to buy, the farinaceous goods manufactured by this very partisan gentleman.

The following significant paragraph is from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the immediate organ of Mr. Pendleton. Does the last sentence mean that the people will, according to past experience, find means to prevent a Republican President from serving his term? or does it mean that the Vice Presidents who succeeded Harrison, Taylor, and Lincoln, saved their lives by betraying the party that elected them?

The party opposed to the Democracy always seem to be peculiarly unfortunate with their Presidents. One (Gen. Harrison) died within one month after his election. The Vice President, Tyler, who was elected with him, was threatened with impeachment by his own party. The next President chosen by them was Gen. Taylor. He died within fifteen months after his election. His successor, Mr. Fillmore (Vice President), was denounced by the party which elected him as a traitor. The next in order of succession was Mr. Lincoln. His choice on the first term produced a terrible civil war. He was re-elected, and was murdered within one month. His successor, Mr. Johnson, elected on the same ticket, his proposed to remove from office, before the expiration of his term, by revolutionary violence. Dissatisfaction, war, murder, and terrible discord are the natural accompaniments of the Presidency when it is not in Democratic hands. The people hereafter will remember the lessons of the past!

[From the Parkersburg Times.]

THE EXECUTION.

This public exhibition drew together an immense crowd of people of both sexes and all ages and colors. By some the number was estimated at 7000 present at the sad spectacle—more than a thousand of whom were mounted and a great many in buggies and "bolster wagons." The gallows was erected near the North Western Turnpike road a half mile beyond the Rice Grounds, on lands adjoining the Catholic Cemetery. Very early in the day people from the country came pouring into the city, filling our streets and stores to the no small benefit of merchants, auctioneers and other business men—especially saloon keepers.

The procession was a very imposing one, as to numbers, and the general management of the guard, cavalcade, &c. Arriving at the place of doom a hollow square was formed by the soldiers composed of two parts of companies who volunteered from Parkersburg and Lubek respectively. The spiritual advisers of the condemned, a physician the officers of the Guard and the Press Gang were alone admitted to the spot within the line of steel with the sheriff and his deputies.

Father Parke and his reverend assistant ascended the scaffold with Eisele, and remained with him in prayer to the last. The appearance and conduct of the wretched man during his last moments manifested, like his entire life, a singular admixture of hardened and stolid indifference, with constrained looks of pious penitence, and a willingness to atone as far as possible for his many crimes. He seemed perfectly self-possessed, and told Mr. De Bar that he had an address prepared in German, but, as he could not be heard by his countrymen who were scattered through the crowd, he desired him to translate it for publication.

The Sheriff took the condemned man upon the scaffold 12:45 P. M. and at precisely 1 o'clock the drop fell which cut his throat of earthly existence. He fell about four feet, and never struggled. An upward movement of his hands was observed immediately after the fall, and also a slight muscular contraction of the body at intervals of about every minute in the first seven. At the end of 12 minutes Dr. Davis pronounced him dead, and he was taken down and placed in his coffin after hanging 15 minutes; and the immense throng began to move and filled the road from the place of execution into Parkersburg, about 2½ miles.

A number of drunken men were upon the ground, but good order prevailed, and no accident occurred worthy of note. The exposure to a drizzling rain of so many persons for several hours will doubtless bring a harvest to the Doctors, if not to the Undertakers; as the mud was very deep along the road, and the ground occupied was of a wet and spongy character.

The following is Eisele's last communication to his friends:

DEAR FRIENDS:

I would like to say a few words to you before leaving this world. It was the will of God that I should come here—and no further, and when I think back the last 25 years my heart breaks on beholding but a continuity of sin and crime, from my early youth until now. As early in my tenth year my hands were defiled with stolen property, commencing with small things and increasing, until at last I shed the blood of my fellow men. I became a murderer and must now atone with my life on the scaffold. What a terrible pang to think that my good old father who took so much pains to raise me a good man and Christian, is to hear of his son dying a felon's death on the gallows. Oh! like many of you perhaps, I did not then heed their well meant admonition. I pray God in my dying hour that it may not be lost upon the young people present and I would write or speak more, but time fails I have but a few moments to live, may God have mercy upon my soul, and my merited death serve as an everlasting example.

[From Forney's Press.]

GOING TO THE ROOTS.

One of the most gratifying and at the same time significant features of the great work of reconstruction which is now going on in the South, is the thorough comprehensive, and philosophic spirit in which it is being pushed forward. The men of action apparently know what they are about, and mean to do nothing half way or imperfect. They comprehend the fact that a new order of things has set in, and that the demand of the time is for not only a change of men, but a change of ideas.

All over the South, as a result of this conviction, we see the most radical changes in the old theory of municipal law mooted or proposed. Nothing shows more clearly that the have gotten to the bottom of the question. Of all things else, the statutes, and still more the common law of a country, is the most conservative, settled, and hard to be changed. This results from its very nature. The laws of a nation are the precipitation of its history.

An instance of this radical awakening to the situation we find in the twenty-fourth section of the bill of rights submitted by the recent convention for the State of Arkansas, and which, together with the Constitution, will be voted on this month. This section provides that "all lands in this State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are prohibited." And this provision is very effectually enforced by the further enactment that "all leases and grant of land for a longer period than twenty-one years hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be held a conveyance in fee to the lessee."

With a dash of the pen away go the intricacies, the abstrusities, the cobwebs of centuries—and what could be more reasonable in this our age and country? Feudal tenure implies a system and theory of government of which we as a people know nothing and cannot even comprehend. Why make it the basis of our titles to real estate? At present our lawyers have to study and grope among the lore of a past civilization for years before they are able to assist us in buying and selling a farm. They must patiently acquire, by the labor of years, the history, customs, and manners of thinking of buried centuries before they are qualified to understand or superintend the transfer of the real estate of a country and continent that now know nothing, that ever did know but little, of the feudal system, and are trying to forget that. Is there a reason in this? We have torn up by the roots up every principle on which rested the whole structure of feudalism. Why now make it the web and wool of our law?

Our fathers went to work with fear and trembling at their great experiment. They changed as little as they could in making the transfer from monarchy to republicanism—from a government of privileges and traditions to a government of freedom and right. The consequence is, they have left us in Pennsylvania the burden of a system of law which had its birth and reason in exploded ideas and a past civilization. It is impossible to day to intelligibly explain to any man unlearned in the law the deed or piece of parchment by which he holds his farm or house.

There is no need now for the caution and even timidity which in the last century was perhaps proper and at least defensible. The experiment of that day is the glorious success of ours. Our brethren of the South and West, when reconstructing their commonwealths and beginning anew, can safely go to the roots.

The *Macon Journal* says they are "listening for the tap of the drum and the first shot that will tell of an armed collision between hostile forces at Washington." We beg our Southern friends to be careful about keeping their ears on the stretch too much listening for these things. They will find them inconveniently long if they are not careful. There is nothing that grows faster than the ears under such circumstances. The South will do well to quit "listening" and go to work.—*Wheating Intelligence*.

The defeat of the ambitious Governor of Maryland for the United States Senatorship, is regarded as the last note of the dying Swaan. This "goak" is Forney's.

Fearful tragedy at Havana. A man attempted to kill his wife, and failing, killed another woman and then committed suicide.

Sergeant Bates, the flag bearer, has arrived at Augusta, Ga. His trip was an evasion, and he was received with much relish at Augusta.

The trial of Jefferson Davis has been again postponed, this time to April 14th. Davis is expected in Richmond next week.

The Democratic State Convention for Rhode Island met at Providence and nominated Lyman Pearce for Governor.

Gen. Grant writes to Senor Romero of an intention to visit Mexico.

The Republicans of Georgia have appointed delegates to Chicago and instructed them to vote for Gen. Grant.

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Boarding only \$3.50 per week. Spring Term begins March 16th, 1868, during which a Normal Class for Teachers will be formed.

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Monday 19th 13m.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. ODGEN,

v 6 u 1-y1 42 Cedar Street, New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections.—The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, &c., by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

v 6 u 1-y1

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POINT PLEASANT, W. VA

November 21, 1867-1

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Corporators and Subscribers to the Stock of the "Central Salt and Coal Company" will be held in the Odd Fellows Hall, West Columbia, West Virginia, on Thursday, March 19th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for organization and election of officers for the ensuing year.

WM. H. MARTIN,

for Corporators.

WANTED.

BEANS, Oats, Corn, Flax Seed, Lard, Meat, Butter, Eggs, and Produce in general, for which we will pay the highest market price, Jan 9-1m.

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